Incidentally, although von Martens (1890) [18] revived *Aperostoma* so as to replace *Neocyclotus*, apparently Sykes (1901) [14] was the first to propose that "we regard *blanchetianum* (= *inca*) as the type," according to the code adopted that year, but changed in 1907. So, let us follow his good example, and take the dumb rules as they come.

NOTES ON THE SEX RATIOS IN CAMPELOMA

By LESLIE HUBRICHT

Several years ago, I collected a large number of *Campeloma* from the Meramec River, at Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri and introduced them (apparently unsuccessfully) into an artificial lake in Fairgrounds Park, St. Louis. Since I had been told that males were rare in this genus, I placed them in an aquarium before making the introduction and as they crawled about I sorted out the males by the enlarged right tentacle. Much to my surprise, I found that there were about two males to three females.

Since then whenever I cleaned a collection of this genus, I have noted the sex and have marked it on the shell. In the following table are listed all the lots in my collection in which the sexes were thus noted.

At Kirkwood, every specimen over one-fourth inch in diameter was collected so that the ratio is not influenced by that natural human tendency to pick the biggest, which influenced the ratios of some of the other lots. The shells of mature females have about twice the volume of those of mature males.

From the following table, the sex ratios in *Campeloma*, in the Midwest at least, are apparently similar to those found in *Viviparus* by Van Cleave and Lederer (Jour. Morph. 53: 499–522, 1932), who concluded that the two sexes were born in equal numbers but because of the longer life span of the females they were apt to exceed the males by a ratio of as much as two or three to one. However, some of the above lots do not contain males altho the samples are large enough so that they should have been collected had they been present. In these lots, the shells are thin and depauperate and, under adverse conditions, parthenogenetic races probably have developed.

Locality	males	females	% males
Wabash R., Terre Haute, Ind.	0	18	00
Belmont Harbor, Chicago, Ill.	0	18	00
creek, Koster, Ill.	0	7	00
Kankakee R., Momence, Ill.	0	13	00
Illinois R., Hardin, Ill.	10	50	16.6
Mississippi R., Hamburg, Ill.	12	48	20
Mississippi R., Alton, Ill.	1	6	14.3
Kaskaskia R., Baldwin, Ill.	60	153	28.2
Kaskaskia R., Evensville, Ill.	5	3	62.5
Beaucoup Cr., Murphysboro, Ill.	17	28	27.7
Big Muddy R., Murphysboro, Ill.	17	45	27.4
Big Muddy R., Aldridge, Ill.	7	9	43.7
Loutre R., Big Spring, Mo.	0	20	00
Meramec R., Mattese, Mo.	13	46	22
Meramec R., Kirkwood, Mo.	553	749	42.5
Meramec R., Morschels, Mo.	3	16	15.8
Meramec R., Eureka, Mo.	3	6	33.3
Meramec R., Hunters Ford, Mo.	12	3	80
Meramec R., Catawissa, Mo.	6	9	40
Meramec R., Stanton, Mo.	14	26	35
Bourbeuse R., Pin Oak Ford, Mo.	26	23	53
Bourbeuse R., Union, Mo.	8	20	28.6
Whitewater R., Burfordville, Mo.	16	5	76.2
White R., Calico Rock, Ark.	2	4	33.3
Alabama R., Selma, Ala.	1	2	33.3
Total	786	1327	37.2

MARINE MOLLUSCA OF NEW YORK CITY

By MORRIS K. JACOBSON

It is now more than twenty years since a listing of marine mollusks of the New York City area was undertaken by Mr. Arthur Jacot (*Nautilus* 32: 90–94, 33: 111–115, 34: 59–60). For the past two or three years the present author has been going over much the same ground, concentrating on the Rockaway Peninsula, stations 4 and 5 in Mr. Jacot's article (ib. 32: 91). It might be of interest to see in what respects a more recent list differs from the older.

Before beginning, it is proposed to add to Mr. Jacot's five stations two more, namely, station 6 just east of the Marine Parkway Bridge on the Rockaway shore of Jamaica Bay, where the receding tide exposes some hundred feet of sand and mud and